PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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(BETWEEN WOOD AND MARKET.)

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THE COMMERCIAL, Publication Office.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Knecht's Superior Crackers

Grocery Specialties

Fire in a Worst of Change.

Gen. Sickles's Case for Decision.

Postal Building Funding.

Economic Grave Pit-to Specials.

Fire Wire Lead.

St. Louis Commission House.

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Alberto Oil Works at St. Johns, N. B., have suspended operations on account of the excise duty, and three hundred hands have been thrown out of employment.

The report of the Foundling Hospital at Montreal shows that out of 602 children received during the past year, 324 died.

The American Postal Convention have elected the following officers: Dr. John W. Crowell, President; Jas. A. Whitehead, Vice President; Dr. J. S. Latimer, Secretary; Dr. E. H. Smith, Treasurer. It was resolved that the next annual meeting of the convention be held at New Haven, Connecticut.

The Detroit *Post* gives the official canvass of votes cast in the April election as follows: For or for the Constitution, 71,702; against, 100; for several sections, 30,000; several sections against, 30,000; for the Constitution, 30,000; against, 30,000; majority against the Constitution, 100; for several sections, 30,000; against several sections, 10,000.

J. Sam Browne yesterday left Washington for New York, on his way to China. Wolfred Nelson, the rebel, is also in Washington, but will stay there for some time, during which Mr. Schenck declared he would abandon the bill if the amendments were adopted. It took a long time to get a quorum, and it was then defeated by a vote of 46 to 50. The Republicans who voted with Blaine and Garfield and against the Ways and Means Committee were Dawes, Lafin, Butler, Ingersoll, Ward, Hubbard, Price, Farnsworth, Eld, Trowbridge, Washburn, of Massachusetts; Washburn, of Wis.; Ketchum Churchill, Poland, Myers, Bonner, Kountz, Pelham, Halsted, West Virginia, Van Aernam, Robertson, Ferris and Peters. The defeat of this proposition closed action on the first section, and the debate was continued on amendments to other sections. Clay was adopted applying the eight hour law to the Revenue Department, by a vote of 57 to 48. A separate vote will be taken on this when it comes into the House, where it will probably be defeated. Mr. Judd carried through an amendment that the Commissioner shall not be removed or suspended from the duties of his office except by the advice and consent of the Senate. A sharp debate came up on Garfield's motion to strike out the sixth section, which gives the Commissioner the sole power to appoint and remove all officers of the revenue service without responsibility to anybody. No action was taken and the House adjourned at ten o'clock.

Missouri Contested Election.

In the contested election case of Rogers against Pile of Missouri, the committee to-day decided in favor of Pile, the two Democrats on the committee dissenting.

Washington Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4 1868.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A large number of petitions were presented by members from the Democratic State Conventions of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York, Missouri, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon, California, Nevada, Colorado, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, Alaska, and the District of Columbia, asking for the impeachment of the President.

Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the bill to amend the internal revenue laws, with the recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. Stevens moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Mr. Dawes moved to amend by striking out the enacting clause.

Mr. Stevens demanded the previous question on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Mr. Dawes withdrew his amendment.

The question was then taken on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, and it was agreed to—yeas 112, nays 41, not voting 36.

So the bill was passed.

Mr. Stevens moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed, and to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

Mr. Stevens moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to amend the internal revenue laws, with the recommendation that it do not pass

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the statements placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of like character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly express them, with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the COMMERCIAL, principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable ones in the Pittsburgh markets.

National Union Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL OF PENNA.,

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL OF PENNA.,

JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

CONGRESS—XXIIth DISTRICT.

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE.

G. Warren Cowins, of Philadelphia.
Thos. M. Marshall, of Pittsburgh.

District.	District.
1. W. H. Barnes,	13. Samuel Shoyer,
2. W. J. Bullock,	14. H. F. Waggoner,
3. Richard Wildey,	15. Robert M. Weiser,
4. G. W. Hill,	16. George W. Eckel,
5. Warren P. Shutt,	17. John Stewart,
6. J. B. Bringhurst,	18. Chas. Gronlund,
7. Frank C. Heaton,	19. James Sill,
8. Isaac Eckert,	20. E. C. Johnson,
9. Morris Hooper,	21. J. K. Ewing,
10. David W. Rand,	22. Wm. Hays,
11. Wm. Darlington,	23. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Ketchum,	24. J. S. Litzin.

COUNTY TICKET.

SENATOR—JAMES L. GRAHAM.

ASSEMBLY—GEORGE WILSON, MILES S. BURCHFIELD, VINCENT WILLIS, JAMES TAYLOR, SAMUEL KERR, GEORGE F. MORGAN.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY—ALFRED L. PEASE ESQ.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. BLACK.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER—HENRY LAMBERT.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER—JONATHAN SHERRY.

COUNTY SURVEYOR—R. L. MCCLEAN.

DIRECTOR OF POOR—J. C. MCKEE.

MR. CRESWELL just at present is the most talked about man in the country. For instance the following, by the correspondent of the *Herald* writing from Washington:

> The United States Senator admits that the nation pays the right to vote—that is, the right to vote for the party in power—but he claims that the nation does not pay the right to vote for the people. He is a Senator from Maryland, and he says that the people of Maryland have the right to vote for a man of their choice, but that the party in power has the right to count him out.

How it happens that Mr. CRESWELL has just found out that he is more in fellowship with the Democratic than the Republican party will probably long remain a puzzle, unless the fact that the latter did not see fit to make him their candidate furnishes the key. Two things in this connection will strike most of minds. Mr. CRESWELL's sudden transformation and the alacrity with which it furnishes against relying implicitly on men ambitious of distinction in office. Had any one a year ago ventured to suggest of Mr. CRESWELL what is a transpired fact now, he would, to say the least, have been taken severely to task. When only a few weeks ago Mr. TILDEN raised the warning cry as to Mr. CRESWELL's soundness, and hauled down the CRESWELL flag, he was rather severely handled. But he was speedily vindicated. The circumstances regarding Mr. CRESWELL ought not to be lost on those who are the proof to put faith in men who make great professions, but who pay too little heed to the lessons of experience.

A DEMOCRATIC SCHEME.

The Democrats of Allegheny county, weary of fighting in a hopeless cause, are always willing to enter into any scheme which promises them success—even success in diminishing the average Republican majority. Yesterday we noticed that a call was about to be promulgated to Attorney HUNTER, requesting him to become the Workingmen's candidate for Congress, and now we hear that an effort is being made to give Mr. HUNTER the united support of the Democracy. Indeed, we have it on good authority that the Democracy propose to make a compromise ticket, giving the workingmen all the candidates excepting District Attorney, Assistant District Attorney and Commissioner. If these three places on the ticket are allowed to be filled by the Democratic Committee, the workingmen are promised the balance of the nominations, to be made as they may desire. This is the scheme now on foot, and a more shortsighted one could not well be devised. It is simply a device to make use of the workingmen, without the intention or the ability to compensate them in any way for selling themselves out. Sub-committees of the respective parties are now in conference on the subject, and we understand that final action is expected at a meeting to be held on Monday next. The old Democratic leaders will strongly oppose this arrangement, and will endeavor to avert the folly of attempting to succeed by any such combination. They are shrewd enough to know that it would only result in defeat, and that it is necessary for them at this time to stand or fall by their party organization. The more shrewd of the working men also oppose the proposition as one calculated to bring discredit upon themselves. We would not be surprised, therefore, if the scheme should miscarry; but, whether it is carried out or not, is a matter of very little concern to the Republican party. We only mention the matter that our readers may be advised of the movements of our political opponents.

REFORMATION AND PROTECTION FOR PRISONERS.

An announcement calls attention to the fact that the first anniversary of the Allegheny County Prison Society will be held next Monday evening in the First Methodist Church, Fifth street, Pittsburgh. The valuable report of the Society shows its operations during the first year, and breathes such a spirit of charity and philanthropy as to command careful perusal. It is an old story, none the less valuable on that account, how a man who journeyed from Jerusalem to Jericho fell amongst thieves, who stripped him, wounded him, and left him half dead, and how the Good Samaritan came along, bound up his wounds, took him to the inn and became responsible for the board bill. The story teaches compassion for the fallen, and guides those who are connected with the Prison Society. From the days of HOWARD up to the present much has been done for the amelioration of the condition of criminals and for the protection of the innocent against unwieldy, haughty and cumbrous forms of law. And much remains to be done; there is scope for the exercise of usefulness and that virtue—charity—the Text Book informing from the Great Author of Life, dwelling on the sweet under the sun.

The report has the right ring about it. It does not say that because a man is a criminal or has been unfortunate, that he is therefore better than others. It does not exalt the criminal above the citizen, but seeks to bring those who have not tasted the bitterness of sorrow to feel some sympathy for the fallen. If there is one feeling of compassion or sympathy for the fallen and unfortunate for which we should encourage, it is that which goes out to the wounded of heart with a tract. Force of "go ye warned, be ye fed,"

but absence from giving substantial help. A tract on the terrors of the law to a poor, starving wretch just escaped from "Jarnacville," without an accompanying kind word and material aid, is very likely to turn the thoughts of a life-leper into exultation for the hounds that society has set up. By that mocking, manlike treatment, hundreds have been drifted again into crime. The mania method is the best. As the report expresses it, loathing may be felt for the crime of which the prisoner is guilty, but there is the man, crying from the depths of his misery for a little, just a little, sympathy. The Society to which we are calling attention points forcibly how that has been given in the past year, and how it may be extended. Read the report and attend the meeting.

THE TWO RINGS.

It may be wrong to associate the names of COURSEN, MCCOMAS and WORMAN, but as they are now in limbo, the contrast may be profitable. COURSEN and MCCOMAS belong to the prize fighting ring; to that class of men who, for stumps, butter each other's frontispieces, "draw chest," "get heels into chancery," and generally comport themselves in a loud style. For that they did not fight, but intended to do so, some say not—they were sentenced to forty days imprisonment in a county jail, where they are now confined "with a red haired horse thief." We don't know that the "thief" is any worse for having red hair, only the country has come to look on red haired thieves as worse than thieves of other kinds. WORMAN, who belongs to the "whisky ring," is confined in a luxurious place and has plenty of "gray haired Bourbon," which shows that the "whisky ring" is more powerful than the "fighting ring." COURSEN and MCCOMAS should join the "whisky ring" in case they get in a similar scrape again. They may belong to the great whisky circle, without being really in the ring. The exponents of the "manly art of self-defence," and the exponent of the unmanly way of defending a President, form a striking contrast in their positions as to the relative value of the two rings:

> "Sages can roll in sumptuous hearse,
> No mourners are robed for the rich, no tears
> Stain the night-shade and stone by dew,
> Dotting it all in a liquid way."

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THE DIORAMA OF DEATH.

WOOD'S dioramic exposition of vengeance took place on Saturday last, at Hudson, where a person by the very common name of JOSEPH BROWN, was the chief moving figure. BROWN had been a very bad boy in that he had killed one AMBROSE SWASEY, who could not have been much of an angel to him, or he would not have deserved her life. Speak of death as we may, it is cold and dreary, unless garnished with Christian hope, and when death, sudden, terrible, after weeks of anxiety comes, and that in the form of a cynical malefactor, there is something so sad that the bold-est may well refuse before being willing to accept the fearful responsibility that attaches itself to those who, by their verdict, consign a fellow creature to a dreadful doom.

To change the close air of the condemned cell on a smoking morning for the last look at God's blue sky, to know that there will be a sudden jerk, a dance upon nothing, with the infinities to explore, is so terrible that we may well pity the disinclined luck, trembling knees and faltering accents of despair of the condemned as he prepares himself to become the moving figure in the diorama of death.

JOSEPH BROWN is credited with having experienced that vital change of heart on which so much emphasis is laid in the case of those condemned to suffer death. Two clergymen ministered unto JOSEPH, and found him docile and meek. Judging from the visions of the experiences of JOSEPH BROWN that have reached us, JOSEPH was not ill to live when he was put to death. He forgave his enemies, a tough job for the best of us to do, and actually extended that nobility to his Judge, whom he thought had not behaved fairly at the trial. When JOSEPH BROWN was on the pillows, he made a speech, declared he was innocent of the crime for which he was to suffer, and then, kneeling down, committed his soul to his Heavenly Father. MAY's dioramas of vengeance was really, there was—pick, unsullied nobility; the frontalize of its wave closed by strangulation, and the mortal career of JOSEPH BROWN was no more.

Murderers, whom the law says are not fit to live, get longer safe company for eating meals, are in a few short days made fit company for MOSES, the Apostles and all the holy angels. They are fitted for that eternal city here which outweeth nothing that is impure or worketh a lie, and yet not fitted by gentleness to explain their crime on earth. History makes a celebrated queen to say to one who had deeply offended her, "God may forgive you but I cannot," and this must be the liberal interpretation of that policy which, in the Christian dispensation, carries out the Nemesis of Mosaic teaching.

JOSEPH BROWN, the moving figure in the great show of Saturday last in Hudson, promoted with almost the last breath he drew that he was innocent. JOSEPH knows best the credit of being connected, and if his change was real, and not one of those suggestions that emanate from fear and disordered imagination, then an innocent man was murdered. If JOSEPH BROWN died at the last moment, then his conversion was not worth the rope used to strangle him, and the look out into the great future, with a bad lie for passport, meets the Hudson show of last Saturday with such meaningful associations as to make us ask, in all sincerity, in relation to executions, get how?

The incident of the destruction of the adopted child by fire of JOSEPH BROWN, and the web of the story is worth recall. The child was adopted, a little while before the tragedy, by BROWN and his wife. Insurance for a large amount, and for a short period, was obtained by BROWN, who lured a house in CANNAN. One evening, when the girl was in the house alone, the place was discovered to be on fire. After the flames were extinguished the little girl was found dead, under a pile of rubbish in the pantry. BROWN applied for $5,000 insurance money. The company, not liking the look of affairs, ordered an investigation. The body of the child was disinterred, when it was discovered that a string or cloth was tied tightly round the neck, and that the body presented unmistakable evidence of death having been caused by violence. The story of BROWN's wife connected BROWN in an unpleasant manner with the death of the child. The last Nemesian dilemma proved that the jury believed BROWN guilty, yet BROWN, if his version is to be believed, was legally murdered; if not strangled, then he went into the unknown with a lie on his lips. Either alternative is sufficiently terrible to give us pause and space for pros and cons on gallows logic.

Commission on Neutrality Laws.

We notice with pleasure that the British Commission on the Neutrality Laws report in favor of granting additional power in the case of ships supposed to be intended for belligerent purposes. If that power but existed, the suspicious might have extended to the Alabama, and grave Seamen been prevented from his work of pillage on the high seas. The decision of our friends is hard to execute, for people will, unofficial their suspicions one way or the other. The laws governing warfare and the relation of neutrals want thorough overhauling. When a neutral gives support to the enemy, by ships, ammunition and provision, that neutral might as well be a foe. The power that supplies the means to continue war is virtually, in the strict sense, as much opposed as the combatant, and when both alike in the exercise of their sovereignty, carry from the same source, the supplying party may be neutral in feeling, but a fully active foe to profit from the quarrel.

The Democratic National Convention, which meets in New York on the Fourth of July, has already called into action the local clubs, and the preparations for calling out the party in different parts of the country. Among those who are on hand in greatest force, are the Pendleton men from Cincinnati, who have already secured Masonic Hall for headquarters. This building is in Thirteenth street, within pistol shot of the place where the Convention will assemble. It was the intention of the anti-Pendleton men to have secured that very place, but the superior vigilance and energy of the Ohio men carried the day. This at the outset is considered a favorable omen. A New York letter says: "No matter who may be the candidate for President and Vice President, one thing would seem to be morally certain, and that is, that Mr. Belmont will be superseded as Chairman of the National Executive Committee. Complaints as to his want of energy he combats, as well as to his unpopularity at the West, are multiplying every day."

Bunker said "Tommy owes a turf," and Lord Shaftesbury appears to have a great regret for Spurgeon. The lord don't indorse all the utterances of Spurgeon, but thinks that Spurgeon is earnest, doing much good, and expresses for the popular preacher great respect. What Lord Shaftesbury says is ten times greater than that Lord Shaftesbury only one was born a lord and the other the son of a poor Baptist minister, and the force of aristocratic governmental glove impudence to a compatible insolence poor to patronize as oratorical and theological gas.

THE *Putnam* and the *Southern Magazine* have been united. The consolidation takes place with the July number, although the arrangements have been completed at so late an hour that the coming magazine, under the common management, will not in any adequate measure make known the new and enlarged plans.

An important insurance case has recently been decided in the Supreme Court, sitting at Boston, Mass. Six New York and two Baltimore companies had recovery on policies of insurance effected in February, 1866, on the ship Young Mechanic, her freight and outfit, amounting to $200,000. The Companies claim that the ship, burned off the South American coast, was destroyed by consistency to defraud, that the defendants were connected, more than one of the officers of the vessel, in the fabrication of the false documents, and those policies were declared void. The jury held New York Companies for the amount of their policies.

A witness before the impeachment investigating committee, Tuesday, testified that hearing that it was proposed to raise a fund for the purpose stated, himself headed a list of subscribers in Baltimore, composed of three or four Federal officers and about twenty leading merchants of that city, that the amount subscribed was promptly five hundred dollars which was paid over to Colonel Cooper and added to fifteen or twenty thousand dollars that already sent from New York and Philadelphia, and afterwards distributed amongst the President's counsel.

The Rhode Island Convention of Baptists voted at its recent session that ministers and churches admitting to communion persons not immersed could not be recognized as regular Baptists. The church of Rev. Charles Malcolm, in Newport, was the particular occasion of this vote, it having followed the irregular practice for some time. So far from being annoyed at the ecclesiastical censure, Mr. Malcolm and his church, on the Sunday following the proclamation, gave their usual invitation to the communion.

The Railroad Track on Liberty Street.

At the last meeting of the City Councils, a petition, signed by nearly all the business men and property holders on that part of Liberty street traversed by the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was presented, setting forth that their business was greatly injured, and that they suffered otherwise from the use and occupancy of that thoroughfare by the Company in transporting freight to and from the Duquesne Depot, at the Point. They asked the Councils to take such action as would relieve them from the nuisance, which had become intolerable. The paper was referred to the Committee on Railroads, in connection with the City Solicitor, to report at the next meeting of Councils.

On Tuesday evening last the Committee met, Messrs. Ogden, Kremer, McKibben, Torrens, Roth and Wainwright being present. The City Attorney, Mr. Slagle, was unavoidably absent. John H. Hampton, Esq., Solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, appeared on behalf of the corporation. Several prominent business men were present, among them Messrs. John Harper, James Marshall, George Black, S. H. King and T. J. McCance.

Mr. Hampton stated that he was present to hear the grievances of which the business men complained, ascertain their character, and note any suggestions which might be made so as to a remedy for the alleged evils, with a view to laying all the facts before the officers of the company at Philadelphia.

A free interchange of opinion was then had between the members of the Committee, the citizens present and the Solicitor of the Company. A resolution was adopted, requesting Mr. Hampton to confer with the President and Directors of the Company, and report their reply at the next meeting of the Committee, to be held on Tuesday evening, the 16th inst.

The removal of the railroad tracks from Liberty street is no new question, but it is never-theless a very important one. That the business men on that street suffer great inconvenience and no little loss in the way of business, is undoubtedly true; but whether the removal of the tracks would result injuriously or beneficially to the interests of the great mass of our merchants, manufacturers and shippers, is a question for them to consider. We are informed by an officer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company that, should it become necessary to have the tracks removed from Liberty street to the shipping and delivery depot will have to be located at the Outer Depot, in the Ninth ward, as there is no available ground between the two points. This would necessitate an increased expenditure in cartage, to the amount of between fifty and seventy-five cents per ton, according to calculations made. This, it is supposed, would be opposed by the receivers and shippers of freight doing business elsewhere than on Liberty street. In answer to the argument that there is no available ground between the two points, it is claimed that the company could use the Allied Yard for that purpose, or purchase some other location in the vicinity of the Union Depot. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company claims the right to keep and operate the tracks on Liberty street so long as they may find it necessary to do so, under the terms of the ordinance of June 15th, 1857, which is in the nature of a contract between the city and the company. While they claim this legal right, they are nevertheless willing to remove the tracks if the citizens request it.

Those who do business on Liberty street, as well as those residing thereon, with scarcely a single exception, denounce in harsh terms the tracks removed, let the depot be located where it may. They declare that the railroad has become to them an "intolerable nuisance," and must be removed. Should the company present the alternative of things as they are, or the removal of the track, with delivery at the Outer Depot, what would be the choice of the business men of Pittsburgh? This is the aspect which the case presents, on the best information which we have been able to obtain. Our only purpose is to bring the matter fairly before the people, so that they may shape their action accordingly. The members of the Committee on Railroads are divided in sentiment as to the policy of having the tracks removed, but it is impossible to foreshadow what their report will suggest, as much will depend upon the answer of the Company to the letter of their Solicitor, which has already been forwarded for their consideration.

The introduction of "Dummy Engines" on Liberty street has been suggested as a partial remedy for the evils complained of. It is claimed that by this means much of the noise would be avoided, and the loss of business occasioned by dread of accident to teams, frightening of horses, etc., would not reach. This might be advocated as the "least of two evils," but it would not satisfy the demands of the Liberty street merchants. They are not willing to stop short of an entire removal of the tracks.

We wish to do what we can to assist in the solution of this question in such a manner as will subserve the best interests of the whole community, and shall gladly give place to any pertinent suggestions which our merchants or shippers may have to make on the subject. A public meeting has been talked of, and would no doubt be a very proper step, as it would tend to develop the popular feeling, and elicit that discussion which is necessary to a proper understanding of the case.

The Legislature Venango County Representative.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

As you briefly noticed a few days since, Mr. William L. Lay is one of the candidates for the Republican nomination for Representative to the Legislature in Venango county.

No one who has taken the slightest interest in Republican politics in that county or in our midst generally needs to be told that, both as a Republican and as an old man, Mr. Lay has always been pre-eminent.

His thorough knowledge of the petroleum business, in its production, manufacture and sale, his energetic habits in business and his earnest belief in a genuine free railroad law, render his nomination one eminently fit to be made, and one that will be hailed with acclamations from this section by all directly or indirectly connected with the great staple of that county, and especially by those who desire to see it have a representative whose personal character and ability will gain the place, and with the influence that the importance of petroleum claims in a Legislature. MANY PITTSBURGHERS OUT HERE.

PITTSBURGH, June 4, 1868.

Colonel Schoonmaker's Charge—An Explanation.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In the COMMERCIAL of yesterday, you publish a communication from "J. S. T." in which occurs the following paragraph: "If the Chaplain (Lisle) did not use the 'Charge of the Six Hundred,' he saw the charge of Colonel Schoonmaker, where somebody blundered, either in sending him, or else failing to send him proper support in his march with his command to Acton, and yet received credit." The unlearned reader might conclude from this that Colonel Schoonmaker "blundered," whilst the writer meant that the reverse was the fact. He simply obeyed orders. You will at once perceive that reference is made to the second verse of Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade:"

> "Forward, the Light Brigade!"
> Was there some one blundered?
> Nay! the soldier knew
> Some one had blundered.
> Theirs not to make reply,
> Theirs not to reason why,
> Theirs but to do and die.
> Into the valley of Death
> Rode the six Hundred."

It is well known that it was Lord Raglan who gave the command in this charge which took place years ago, and it is only right that to a soldier's fame to obey orders, though he ride

> "Into the gates of Death,
> Into the mouth of Hell."

PITTSBURGH, June 4, 1868. L.

PERSONAL.

—John Hopkins, Esq., the wealthiest man in Baltimore, now approaching octogenarian life, has made his will, bequeathing a million and a half, with a magnificent suburban estate, for a great university, as well as another million for a hospital in the city.

—Judge S. C. Parker's house, at Elmore, Vt., was razed from burning, a short time since, by the owner's coming home from two miles distance, under an unaccountable impulse, reaching there in time to extinguish a fire in the roof.

—The Louisville *Journal* gives a long obituary of Washington Spradling, a colored barber of that city, who has lately died. His real estate alone was worth $100,000.

—C. B. Matheson and John French have purchased Wilmore Lake, John Brown's tract, in which there is no fish but trout, with some three thousand acres of surrounding land.

—Ex-Governor Seymour, of Connecticut, has gone to Laurel Hill, North Carolina, to deliver the annual address before the family and students of the college at that place on the 4th of June.

—The Rev. Mr. McMullen (Roman Catholic) has challenged Bishop Smith (Methodist) to a religious discussion, the former engaging to prove that Methodism is no religion, and is anti-republican. Prof. Matheson, of New Jersey, in behalf of the Bishop, has accepted the challenge with the understanding that the question shall be, "Is Romanism a corrupt form of Christianity, or is it no Christianity."

The Sabbath School Convention—A Few Suggestions.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

I hope that our friends of the Sabbath School Convention now in session, will take in good part a few suggestions that may serve them at the next one they engage in. In the first place I can not but feel that the advertising agencies resorted to in connection with the exercises, are a great evil. They impart a sinister aspect to the whole affair. With the largest possible stretch of charity, who can disabuse from his mind the feeling that he is imposed upon by a cunning artifice—to speak it very mildly—when he finds, for example, that the important service of song upon the occasion, is delegated, in a great measure, to one who "does" the "praises" of the assembly from expensive pages of new music books he has to sell? Why, sir, I may be a little *crank* in my notions, but if my choice must be thus narrowed down, I would rather sing about three spouting moments that we have been making ourselves merry over in connection with the Newcomster proceedings among us, than to be the victim of such transparent charlatanism. Would it not be a good plan in future to decree that the house of worship in which such services may be held, shall be as free then as on the Sabbath of every thing that reminds us of the table of money-changers in the old temple?

One suggestion more. Sabbath School business is part of the Lord's business, and we believe that has to do with our holy religion. There is a measure and a style of trifling—pleasantry may be substituted if ill-performed—that is not to be tolerated. Such a style of spirit it calls for. There is an opposite extreme, I am well aware, but I, for one, have more sympathy with the long face that frowns upon everything in the shape of trifling *festive*, than with the grin of a frivolous spirit, or the ambition that courts it. And I should like to know whether it is in Sabbath School conventions alone that the dignity of public address and the respectful regard due from a speaker to a large, serious and intelligent audience, are obsolete notions. Is there no hope that in such an assemblage without his being chargeable with insufferable impertinence? Is there no danger that, if a man will never be grave, he may chance to be sad?

I sincerely hope that these strictures, severe as they may seem, partly out of consideration for your crowded space, which requires the utmost of statement and excludes qualifying circumlocutions, will not be regarded as prompted by any else than a desire that such conventions as the present one, useful as they are, may become more exactly more so by exclusion of the unsightly excrescences that have attached themselves to the institution. Let it be understood that they are conveyed for real, solid work, and that any man who intrudes on it upon them to advertise his wares, or to show how many sacred things can be made, will meet the prompt rebuke he deserves.

PHRASEOLOGIA.

PITTSBURGH, June 4, 1868.

Queen Isabella's eldest daughter, who is about to be married on a scion of King Bomba's family, is "the pearl of the old tree." She is rather good looking, but wayward, imperious and impatient. Some time ago one of the priests offended her, and she thereofore refused to attend mass at the royal chapel. None of her governesses could stay longer with her than a couple of months, and she laughs at her mother when Isabella exhorts her to behave herself. As for her father, if he is her father, he has no authority over her whatever. In Madrid, people believe that if she does not like her intended husband, she will tell him so to his face in the presence of the whole court.

CHRIST CHURCH, ALLEGHENY.

Dr. Page—Personal Reminiscence.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Having noticed in a late issue of your paper, a minute description of the improvements made to Christ (P. E.) Church in Allegheny City, and subsequently an account of the reopening of the church, together with the address of Bishop Kerfoot, and also of Rev. Dr. Page—in whose rectorship of that church all this has been accomplished, it occurred to me that my remembrances of the earlier and noble deeds of my friend and brother in the South and Southwest, might be interesting to his numerous friends, and that such a tribute was justly due to his exalted worth. Why should we withhold our offering of admiration and of affectionate respect until our friends have been called from the scene of their labors, or be satisfied in recording it in the ephemeral pages of a newspaper? Ought we not rather, in all fairness, to render "honor to whom honor is due," and point the delinquent Christian, or the scorner, to the good man's consistent walk, whose light yet shining among men might stimulate others, and especially the younger clergy, to renewed effort in running the Christian race?

The beautiful improvements—or rather restoration of Christ Church—brought to a happy completion after several years of patient toil, is only in keeping with what Dr. Page has achieved in the dioceses of Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee.

At Louisville he discharged the debts on the parish church—repaired the building, and established an Orphan Asylum—which has been dispensing its blessings through a period of now nearly forty years. At Natchez, he built one of the finest churches in the Southern country. At Memphis, where crowds attended his ministry, he added a beautiful tower to the church edifice. At Holly Springs he expended a thousand dollars of his private means in finishing the Duncan School commenced by the late Rev. Dr. Hawks. His erudition and polished manners commanded the respect of the highest grades of Southern society, while his affability, benevolence and devotion to his Master's work gained the admiration of all classes. When pestilence brooded over the city of Natchez he bravely kept to his post, passing through two dreadful yellow fever epidemics, and being the only clergyman of any denomination who remained, at the first of these visitations, to minister the consolations of religion to the sick and the dying, and to bury the dead. And after this, when the fearful tornado which almost destroyed Natchez had scarcely done its work, he was seen on horseback in every direction dispensing among the poor sufferers the bounty of a wealthy planter who had given him a *carte blanche* for this purpose. Well might the editor of *The Free Trader of Natchez*, on leaving, in 1845, the settlement of an Episcopal minister in a neighboring town, say of Dr. Page, "The church and citizens of Port Gibson will receive congratulations on this occasion, as full well we know the immense moral benefit to any city which accrues from such a rector as we have long had in Trinity Church in this city, and as we have no doubt Port Gibson is destined to have in Mr. ——. Such men are, indeed, 'Angels of the churches' in the desolate sweep of the tornado, the blast of the pestilence, the chaster of the rod, the halls of thanksgiving and jubilee." And the same gentleman must be added to your present correspondent, that during the most trying periods of the pestilence, the tall and erect form of Dr. Page was noticed by night and by day traversing, like an angel of mercy, every portion of the city, in the unshrinking discharge of his sacred duties.

Dr. Page was frequently urged by several of the Southern Bishops to become a candidate for the Episcopate, but was always held back by remonstrances connected with the distressing state of his health. In the Church Convention which met in Memphis, in 1850, he was nominated by the clergy to the Episcopate of Mississippi, but this not being confirmed by the laity, they being intent on the election of Dr. Hawks a Northerner by birth, and who had lately settled at Holly Spring, Dr. Page then nominated Rev. Dr. Cobb, afterwards Bishop of Alabama—the lady also refusing to confirm in his case, a consolation of the clergy was held, when Dr. P who presided, urged the brethren to settle on Hawks which being finally agreed to, Dr. P was asked to invoke the divine blessing, and never by flow or eloquence has the writer of this sketch, listened to a more eloquent or thrilling prayer, a prayer which moistened every eye, and scarcely permitted the subject of it to articulate his thanks. On the occasion referred to, Bishop Otey, Dr. Page remarked that he "wished to know there were better men in the land than he for that high office," and thereupon nominated the Rev. F. S. Hawks, D.D., as Bishop of Mississippi. The laity concurring, he was duly elected as such, and your correspondent being a delegate to General Convention of that year, so presented his name, but the Convention refused to confirm.

Dr. Page's reputation as a reader of the church service and a preacher are too well known in the Diocese of Pittsburgh to need comment. But it may be remarked that some of the Bishops, half in jest and half in earnest, begged him to expect a reading at which to take them for pupils, and the late Bishop Otey used to say he would rather hear him read the church service than listen to the finest sermon.

His several flocks above alluded to, regarded him with romantic devotion, and few men in the church have greater reason to be thankful for the pious record that has been and can yet be borne of faithful and acceptable service.

Through now, by his own act, disconnected with a pastoral charge, yet many in and out of the church will unite in the fervent prayer that his valuable life may be prolonged, and that as in his case the words of Solomon aptly apply, "The hoary head is a crown of glory, if it be found in the way of righteousness." So our warmest friend may continue to teach by example, as well as by precept, and thus bring many a careless liver to consider the error of his ways and turn at the living God—to whom—according to the well known motto of our dear brother "be all the glory."

AN OLD FRIEND AND FORMER PARISHIONER OF MASSILLON.

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PHRASEOLOGIA.

PITTSBURGH, June 4, 1868.

Colonel Schoonmaker's Charge—An Explanation.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In the COMMERCIAL of yesterday, you publish a communication from "J. S. T." in which occurs the following paragraph: "If the Chaplain (Lisle) did not use the 'Charge of the Six Hundred,' he saw the charge of Colonel Schoonmaker, where somebody blundered, either in sending him, or else failing to send him proper support in his march with his command to Acton, and yet received credit." The unlearned reader might conclude from this that Colonel Schoonmaker "blundered," whilst the writer meant that the reverse was the fact. He simply obeyed orders. You will at once perceive that reference is made to the second verse of Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade:"

> "Forward, the Light Brigade!"
> Was there some one blundered?
> Nay! the soldier knew
> Some one had blundered.
> Theirs not to make reply,
> Theirs not to reason why,
> Theirs but to do and die.
> Into the valley of Death
> Rode the six Hundred."

It is well known that it was Lord Raglan who gave the command in this charge which took place years ago, and it is only right that to a soldier's fame to obey orders, though he ride

> "Into the gates of Death,
> Into the mouth of Hell."

PITTSBURGH, June 4, 1868. L.

PERSONAL.

—John Hopkins, Esq., the wealthiest man in Baltimore, now approaching octogenarian life, has made his will, bequeathing a million and a half, with a magnificent suburban estate, for a great university, as well as another million for a hospital in the city.

—Judge S. C. Parker's house, at Elmore, Vt., was razed from burning, a short time since, by the owner's coming home from two miles distance, under an unaccountable impulse, reaching there in time to extinguish a fire in the roof.

—The Louisville *Journal* gives a long obituary of Washington Spradling, a colored barber of that city, who has lately died. His real estate alone was worth $100,000.

—C. B. Matheson and John French have purchased Wilmore Lake, John Brown's tract, in which there is no fish but trout, with some three thousand acres of surrounding land.

—Ex-Governor Seymour, of Connecticut, has gone to Laurel Hill, North Carolina, to deliver the annual address before the family and students of the college at that place on the 4th of June.

—The Rev. Mr. McMullen (Roman Catholic) has challenged Bishop Smith (Methodist) to a religious discussion, the former engaging to prove that Methodism is no religion, and is anti-republican. Prof. Matheson, of New Jersey, in behalf of the Bishop, has accepted the challenge with the understanding that the question shall be, "Is Romanism a corrupt form of Christianity, or is it no Christianity."

THE LAW OF MALICE DEFINED.

Important Opinion of Judge Hampton Defining the Law of Malice and Probable Cause—What Constitutes "Malice and Probable Cause" in Criminal Prosecutions.

We are to-day enabled to lay before the numerous readers of the COMMERCIAL the subjoined able and learned opinion of His Honor Judge Hampton, of the District Court, touching criminal prosecutions and their commencement. We deem it of so much importance to the legal profession and the general community that we publish it at length.

A mistaken idea seems to prevail in regard to criminal prosecutions, and the grounds upon which they are based, and we apprehend the annexed opinion will contribute to its correction. The rights of a citizen, as well as he seen, may not lightly be assailed, and whoever attempts it does it at his peril. There must be good grounds for the prosecution, and "probable cause" for so doing, and without these every prosecutor renders himself liable to an action for malicious prosecution and false arrest. The facts of the case are so fully stated in the opinion of the learned Judge, that we need not refer to them ourselves:

Rev. S. Washington vs. Thomas S. Bell.	}	In the District Court, Judge W. Hampton, P. J.

Gentlemen of the Jury: This is a special action on the case to recover damages for a malicious prosecution, which the plaintiff alleges was commenced and carried on against him, by the defendant, without any reasonable or probable cause.

The plaintiff is a clergyman, in connection with the Baptist Church, and, as shown by the evidence and admitted by defendant's counsel, has always enjoyed a pure and unsullied reputation as a christian gentleman, and the defendant is a respectable business man.

Ought we not rather, in all fairness, to render "honor to whom honor is due," and point the delinquent Christian, or the scorner, to the good man's consistent walk, wh

The Daily Commercial

SUNDAY ON AWARK.

I had been in India little more than two years, when I was sent on a foraging station in charge of half a company of native sepoys and one gun. It was about the middle of summer, and uncommonly hot, and I considered that my officer could not, but I was a great deal more, an independent one, for I was my own commander, to attend whether I would or not. Well, look up the Dependencies and remain half a year, change the scene, and, having been early enabled to "rise," find myself in the middle of a military life, interfere as little or meddle with the commissariat. To keep the game in repute, I am allowed an establishment of native officers, of corresponding rank, and each man has a pony, and all the three were kept in the cow. they never carried regular, and I employed the commander a riding-master, tailor, and all sorts of fellows, and the mother in making them work, stirring them, and sometimes making them do something

The Daily Commercial

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Interesting Revenue Case.

Alleged Turning of a Vinegar Establishment into a Distillery.

Vinegar Made into Whisky for Exclusion of Fuge for Bankruptcy Evidence—The Rare Liberty Enjoyed in Kentucky and Railway and Lottery Cases—Penal Suits for the Year.

United States District Court—Judge Sir Andrew.

The case of the United States vs. the Vinegar Establishment of Fuge for Bankruptcy Evidence—The Rare Liberty Enjoyed in Kentucky and Railway and Lottery Cases—Penal Suits for the Year.

[Illegible]

TESTIMONY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

George S. Kobel, assessor for the Seventeenth district of Pennsylvania, testified that he was acquainted with Arthur Fuge; knew where the vinegar establishment of Fuge was situated; knew the location of the store on Fifth avenue; knew the location of the distillery on Penn street; knew the location of the vinegar establishment on Penn street